

Because of its total glabrosity and 1-nerved leaves, our plant may be associated with the boreal *A. Rossii*. However, in character of general habit (in the Caryophyllaceae generally of consideration) and in the important seed differences, the two stand as entirely distinct. A table of contrastive and comparative characters for these three species of *Arenaria* follows.

<i>A. rubella</i>	<i>A. filiorum</i>	<i>A. Rossii</i>
Plants wholly glandular-puberulent.	Plants wholly glabrous.	Plants wholly glabrous.
Leaves 3-nerved, not fleshy.	Leaves 1-nerved, fleshy, triquetrous.	Leaves 1-nerved, plane, not fleshy.
Flowers usually 3-5 in an open cyme.	Flowers usually 3-5 in an open cyme.	Flowers solitary.
Pedicels slender, seldom exceeding 1 cm. in length.	Pedicels slender, seldom exceeding 1 cm. in length.	Pedicels capillary, 2-4 cm. long.
Sepals strongly 3-nerved.	Sepals strongly 3-nerved.	Sepals 1-nerved, with weak lateral veins.
Seed 0.4-0.7 mm. wide, inconspicuously low-papillate, testa light red-brown.	Seed 0.7-1.0 mm. wide, papillae low, elongate, regular, testa very dark red-brown.	Seed oblong (?), 0.5-0.7 mm. long, light red-brown, almost smooth.
Circumpolar; in America extending south to Quebec and in the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico and Arizona.	Apparently concentrated in the high plateau region of south central Utah, and in addition known from the Charleston Mountains, southern Nevada, and southeastern Colorado.	Arctic America, and in the Rocky Mountains as far south as Wyoming (one doubtful record from Colorado); apparently also in easternmost Siberia.

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## A WHITE GAILLARDIA IN TEXAS

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In a "Revision of the Genus *Gaillardia*" by Susan Fry Biddulph (Research Studies, State College of Washington 12: 251, 1944), a paragraph is devoted to the treatment of the white *Gaillardia* growing in southern Hardin County, Texas, material of which had been sent to her by myself and later by my friend, Mr. P. A. Winkler, a landscape gardener and botanist of Beaumont. The author grew this plant in her garden, and the rays and disks were pure white, nevertheless she states: "Because *G. lutea* has also been collected in Hardin County, the 'white *Gaillardia*' may be only an albino form of that species." Two collections of *G. lutea*, the yellow *Gaillardia*, are cited from Hardin County by Mrs. Bid-

dulph: the earlier having been collected at Fletcher in 1916 (*Palmer 10569*), and the other being my own collection from the vicinity of Fletcher Lake (*Cory 20067*). The fact is that neither of these collections is the yellow *Gaillardia*. Mr. Palmer assures me that in his notebook the flowers are recorded as being white, and the locality of collection is the same as mine; but his collection preceded mine by twenty years. During the four different years that I have botanized in Hardin County I have never seen specimens of the yellow *Gaillardia*. Mr. Winkler has botanized Hardin County for many years, and he assures me that he has never seen the yellow *Gaillardia* therein. Furthermore, the nearest recorded locality for the species is in Newton County, and all of the other recorded localities are at least one hundred miles away. Therefore it is my opinion that the white is not an albino form of the yellow as interpreted by Mrs. Biddulph. In my experience, such forms occur only along with the species.

In October, 1945, another locality where the white *Gaillardia* occurs was visited and the plants were studied. In this locality which is also on a tributary of Village Creek two and one-half miles west of Silsbee and five miles north of the other localities, the plants showed a different aspect. Instead of being erect and about three decimeters tall, the stems were sprawling and as much as nine decimeters long. Most of the plants bore white flowers (*Cory 49879*) but in one limited locality were several plants with pink rays (*Cory 49885*). Without opportunity to observe the behavior of the pink-flowered form under cultivation, I shall content myself by merely calling its existence to attention.

Even though it is an endemic plant restricted to a limited area, the white *Gaillardia* is so closely related to the yellow *Gaillardia* that it seems proper to designate it as a variety of that species. In gratitude for his responsibility in making us acquainted with the white *Gaillardia* and with the localities where it grows, I wish to dedicate this new variety to my friend, Mr. P. A. Winkler.

*GAILLARDIA LUTEA* Greene var. *Winkleri* var. nov. A specie differt corollis ligulatis discoideisque albis.

Type. Vicinity of Fletcher Lake, about five miles south of Silsbee, Hardin County, Texas, September 15, 1936, *Cory 20067* (Gray Herbarium, Harvard University).

The Winkler *Gaillardia* is showy and merits use as an ornamental in areas where gaillardias thrive; the species, on the other hand, does not command attention.

An albino form of *Gaillardia pulchella* was described in 1914 by Cockerell (*Gard. Chron.*, ser. 3, 55: 67. 1914). It was apparently no more than just that, for it is not mentioned in the latest edition of "The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture" by L. H. Bailey, nor is there any mention therein of any white *Gaillardia*.

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